The Patriots on the March to the Central Department.

A GREAT SCARE IN HAVANA.

The Public Mind Being Prepared for the Draft.

Death of Francisco Maceo-Interesting Letter from Cuba Libre-The Ovation to Lucca in Havana.

The Voz de Cuba this morning publishes the letter of a volunteer of the Fifth battalion, in which he communicates that reliable intelligen has just been received from the Eastern Department that the greater part of the rebel forces of that district, with the Marquis of Santa Lucia at their head, are on the march to the Central Department. The reliable parties who furnish this news declare that it is the intention of the insurgents to strike one or two effective blows in the Central Department, pass on to the Cinco Villas, raise that jurisdiction and Western Department. The writer of this communication calls this project simply diabolical, the realization of which, by bringing the war into this, the Western Department, would be the definite ruin of the island, and should be opposed, at all bazards, by every loyal Spaniard. Then the writer declares the decisive hour, so often announced, has arrived, and urges the necessity for every good Spaniard to comply with his duty, for there is no other remedy to prevent the loss of Spanish nationality in Cuba within a short time.

As a proof that this letter is but one step in the many preparatory to

A GENERAL LEVY, the writer goes on to say that it is publicly declared that the preparations for a general armament which everybody demands are already terminated, and that it will take place within a few days, and it is declared to be the only salvation of the country; for, says he, "it is a vain hope to expect any further reinforcements from Spain; for, even should they arrive, they would be few in number and of but attle importance." Meantime the writer proposes while the new levies are receiving necessary instructions and drill the different corps of volunteers shall go into campaign, distributed, as may be found necessary, throughout the different departments. The forces of the enemy are not numerous, and hilate them." confidently adds this bold volunteer. forgetting that since the beginning of the insurrection the forces of the enemy have always been despised, and already many times has it been declared that the insurrection was on its last legs, and that a few more thousand men would bring about its complete annihilation. Already 80,000 have come from Spain for this purpose within the past five years, and the insurrection to-day is stronger than ever, as 18 acknowledged even by the Spaniards themselves. This volunteer adviser, although admitting that he is not a military man, says that every effort should now be directed to preventing the insurrection from passing the trocha (military fine) between Jucaro and Moron; every sacrifice should be made toward this end: the insurrection must be finished without being allowed to penetrate into the rich districts of the West, which have long supported the army and the cause of Spain The Voz de Cuba declares that it is entirely in

accord with this letter, and admits that the concentration of the enemy is already of long date, and to this concentration is due the two or three advantages which the insurgents have obtained by attacking isolated columns of government forces. The Voz admits the necessity for a number of forces almost as large as those already in the field, as the force of circumstances has caused large bodies to be stationed at places wherever an attack from insurgent forces might be expected, thereby leaving but few men available for offensive field operations. The insurgents, remarks the Foz, have nothing to Feep watch and ward over;

field operations. The insurgents, remarks the Voz, have nothing to Feep watch and ward over; they have no parks of artillery to guard, no military stores, not even hospitals to look after; their encampments are built in a lew hours, of palm branches, occupied pernaps as long, and as easily abundoned, and in this respect they have an immense advantage over the Spaniards. It calls for a vigorous campaign to wipe out at once the insurrection, which has done so much damage for the past five years, and declares that the great necessity of the moment is that when the voice of authority shall be heard calling for the indispensable and necessary forces to carry this purpose it to effect it shall be obeyed.

The foregoing, from the Voz de Cuba, is given to show that, while admitting the strength of the insurrection and tacitly confessing the impotence of the Spanish forces against it, strenuous efforts are being made for more men, and the mind of the public is being gradually prepared by means of editorial articles, letters, supposed communications, rumors, &c., for the drait, to which public gentiment, its now very generally opposed. Indeed, it is probable, should this extreme measure be degreed, that it will be resisted by the volunteers themselves, even those who are the most clamorous for it, out believe in the Artemus Ward style of warfare, "all their relations, but not themselves."

The following extracts, taken from a letter dated December 24, 1873, written by a prominent insurgent one in the district of Bayamo to his parents, are not only interesting on account of showing The Gonvillent American and the general state of affairs in the insurrection:—

Today I have the pleasure of announcing to you that am entirely cured of my woma, and that soon I will

tary operations and the general state of adairs in the insurrection:

To-day I have the pleasure of announcing to you that a menirely cured of my wound, and that soon I will be found at the post to which I am assigned, there to con inue assisting, with my moral and material powers, the emencipation of our paira. There will I await cheerfully the end which Providence may have decreed for me; there will I see, in union with my companions, full of loy, the grand day of the final redemption of Cuba: or there, serene, will I receive, mayhap, the glorious death of the patriot. I am prepared for anything that may happen. I have always told you, since the 7th of April, 1998, the mournful day I separated from you, that never has the flattering idea crossed my mind that I would see you again; but never have I feit so full of satisfaction as when I have thought that perhaps for me also is reserved the felicity of giving up my line on the battle ground, forming, with many others, a holocanest to the liberty of our pairs.

In one of my previous letters I indicated that I would probably be ordered to serve in this district (Bayamo) because it being the one which has all my sympathies I had requested to be ordered to duty here; but as—although it appears a loke—we are soldiers and have not even the right to our lives, God knows where the government will think fit to place me. First I was assigned to the place of chief of staff of the division, which i discharged until I was wounded; but now, although in thing official has been communicated to me, it is facely that I will be sent to sanitage de Cuba or to the district of Holguin. I will go, coatent, wherever I may be ordered. All is Cuba, and for the research you in any of my pre-

while sent to Santiago de Cuto of to the district of Hojguin. I will go, coatent, wherever i may be ordered. All is Cuba, and for this reason it is the same in one part as another.

I do not remember if I informed you in any of my previous letters of the death of the guitant patrician, Pancho Macco. As you know, he devoted his services to the revolution, to which he gave all his support. He died while tate smiled on him, when, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he hoped to labor with zeal in the new government. Cuba has lost in Macco one of her most useful men and his numerous friends a good courade and brother. As to myself his disappearance from our carcle has been most panitul for me. He always treated me with tavor and his regard for me has been often proved by deeds. When Carlos Manuel Cespedes was deposed, and he became the head of the new Cabinet, he offered to me the Chancellorship of the Treasury, a post which I did not wish to accept, but which he kept vacant for me until his death. Peace to the sakes of this good servant of our afficied country.

Continue to be curried on with activity, as Calixto Garcia has been appointed Chief of the Eastern Department, which coday extends to Las Tunas, and, with several thousand the provided the provided that me under his feet. I have said nothing about under his feet. I have said nothing about the servand because it has made so little impression upon us, although undoubtelly a loss of some consideration, that we have done nothing beyond regretting the rate of our breturent.

we have done nothing beyond regretting the fate of our brethren.

Letters from the insurrectionary district dated on the loth of January say that a few days previously General Caitxto Garcia attacked the village of Corraitto, seizing an immense number of cattle and live stock. The Spaniards left their intrenchments, but were bravely attacked by the Cuban troops in a charge and driven back into the fort, leaving behind them twelve killed and fifteen rifles. On the 9th, at the same place, a brilliant action took place which lasted eight hours. The Spaniards were about 900 to 1,000 strong, and were forced to retreat into their encampments, closely beset and pursued by the patriots, leaving in their retreat forty killed and many arms. Their total loss is calculated at 200. The Cuban loss in killed and wounded was sixty. The Spaniards were not totally routed, thanks to their taking up positions on high ground, which gave inem great advange.

tage, but from which the Cuuan lorces dislodged them. In these efforts the ammunition of the patriota gave out and they were obliged to suspend operations. The entire battle took place in open fields and the enthusiasm of the patriots is boundless. All compete in bravery and valor.

THE OPERA.

Mme. Pauline Lucca had her benefit last night. The Tacon Theatre was crowded from pit to dome. She received most enthusiastic applicate and all kinds of fattering ovations. Crowns, wreaths, doves, pigeons, &c., were thrown at her seet. A perfect avalanche of flower fell upon the stage-trop de feurs. She was called at least twelve times before the curtain. Her German admirers presented her with a laurel crown, wrought in aliver, of beautiful design and workmanship.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I observe in the Washington items of your issue of this morning the following statement in regard

to the "Tehuantepec" route:

The report of the route examined and surveyed by Captaid Shufeldt—Tehuantepec—is laid aside by the commission until they shall have been able to satisfactorily inform themselves; regarding the surveys at Nicarauga and Napipi. This is for the reason that Captain Shufeldt's report presents little more than an examination of his route, it contains no estimates of the work required and a doubtful recommendation of its feasibility with any means short of national resources. The surve sof Captains Lull and Seliridge present complete estimates and earnest recommendations. The work of each of these effects has been that of the surveyor, though a civil engineer has been engaged with each party, whose report is an appendix to their own.

This statement is, I fear, calculated to do injusto the "Tehuantepec" route :-

This statement is, I fear, calculated to do injustice to that route and incidentally to myself. For the purpose, so lar as possible, of correcting any misapprehension which may result from it I beg

misapprehension which may result from it I beg leave to say:

THE PRIMARY PROBLEM SOLVED.

First—That the expedition was organized by myself for reconnoissance only. It occupied a period of five months, and resulted in solving the primary problem, viz.:—Finding an unialing source of water supply at the summit level sufficient to fill a canal of the following dimensions:—163 feet top breadth, 60 feet bottom breadth, 22 feet depth. These dimensions were assumed, because the utility of this canal was based upon its geographical, commercial and political position with reserence to the domestic trade of the United States. To develop our own trade, to bring the East and the west of our own country in juxtaposition, to complete a water route as a competitor to the transcontinental railway system are the main objects of an interoceanic canal. So far as the people of the United States are immediately concerned, to hold that route within our own control and to locate it within our own waters ought to be the objects of the government. It strikes me as impolitic to build a can I which in time of peace would throw open the commerce of the Pacific to the easy competition of Europe, or in time of war would enable any naval Fower to control it. No ESTIMATES YET CONTEMPLATED.

It was not contemplated to estimate for this work. Estimates, unless based upon the most careful investigation of every joot of the route, are falliacious and calcuated to mislead. We neither liad the men nor the money to make such a survey, and it was so expressly stated in my final report.

The FEASIBILITY OP THE CANAL is doubted as a pecuniary investment on the part

netter had the men hot the money to make such a survey, and it was so expressly stated in my final report.

THE FEASIBILITY OP THE CANAL is doubted as a pecuniary investment on the part of capitalists, but is recommended as a national undertaking, because we all know that the Suez Canal was oullt, in point of fact, by the French government; that its hominal stock does not begin to represent its real cost, and that even upon that stock it does not yield a paying dividend. We have no reason to expect that a canal across this Continent can be constructed on more lavorable or less expensive conditions.

It is fair to assume that with the knowledge of the cost of the Suez Canal and the remuneration, either present or prospective, to its stockholders, together with the fact that this was built, to a very great extent, by forced labor under a despoile government, it is fair, I say, to assume that no private individuals can be found in good that no undertake a work of such magnitude on this Continent at the present day. I believe that a treaty with Mexico, so far as Tehuantepee is concerned, could be made by which that country might issue bonds for the construction of a canal, and the United States, as an offset to certain military and mercantile concessions, might guarantee the interest upon them. We look for remuneration to the immense benefits accruing to the country by the opening of a route which will go far towards solving the question of "cheap transportation."

A work which before it is begun must challenge.

ADVANTAGES OF OTHER SURVEYS.

Second—the surveys at Darien and Nicaragua are more thorough, because they have occupied much more time. That of the first, under Commander Selfridge, has been in progress for nearly three years, and that at Nicaragua, under Commander Lull, having also had the advantages of a previous and thorough survey, made by Colonel Child. These reports are of course more complete, and their estimates, I presume, reliable.

ON THE BASIS OF ABSOLUTE FACTS.

Third—in my report on the return of the surveying expedition from Mexico I referred the Navy bepartment to the accompanying report of the Chief Civil Engineer, who, from his attainments and experience, was in every way calculated to give the subject that scientific accuracy which the object demanded.

A work which before it is begun must challenge

give the subject that scientific accuracy which the object demanded.

A work which before it is begun must challenge the criticism of the world, so lar as I am concerned, was placed before the government upon the basis of absolute lacts and the deductions of a competent expert. To the limited extent of my own knowledge of the last and my own personal inspection of the first I am willing to stake my reputation. Professor Fuertes, the Chief Civil Engineer, is now in the laculty of Cornell University. It is proper to add that almost immediately after my return from Mexico I went to sea and the report was left to the revision of others.

Now, all I ask for myself is the credit of having organized this expedition, actuated by the sole hope of benefiting the country, and the permission to express the belief that when this question is understood in all its bearings the isthmus of Tehuantepec while be found to possess advantages which this consulty cannot afford to ignore

mantepec will be found to possess advantage which this country cannot afford to ignore. R. W. SHUFELLIT, Captain United States Navy. NAVY YARD, New York, Feb. 10, 1874.

- EDMUND BURKE.

Lecture by Richard O'Gorman. Last evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. Richard O'Gorman in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, on the subject of "Edmund Burke." The hall was crammed, every seat being occupied, and nearly half of the audience were ladies. The lecture was under the auspices of the St. Mary's Lirary Association, connected with St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and for the benefit of the library and reading room. There were a large number of clergymen and citizens upon the platform, among others the Rev. Fathers O'Reilly, Galligan, Baxier, McEvov, Judge William Kane and John Mually. Rev. Father O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's church, introduced the orator of the evening, Richard O'Gorman, who was received with loud applause. The eloquent gentleman depicted the struggles, life, genius, learning and patiotism of the great Irish statesman in a glowing manner; but, as the lecture has previously been delivered by Mr. O'Gorman, it is not necessary to enter into its details.

WHERE IS HAMILTON?

A Reward Offered for His Capture-Au.

other Absconding Employe.

The most conflicting rumors in regard to Hamfiton's whereabouts were affoat in Jersey City yesterday. The story that Hamilton had been captured, as published in some of the afternoon papers. is a pure invention. Mayor O'Neill, acting under the authority of the Legislature, has issued the following proclamation:-

lowing proclamation:

Whereas Alexander D. Hamilton, late City Treasurer of Jersey City, is a defaulter to said city, and has absconded with the money, bonds and property of said city, embezzing and unlawully taking the same while being Treasurer and is a fugitive from justice, now, therefore, I, Charles H. O'Neill, Mayor of Jersey City, by virtue of authority in me vested by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed and approved this day, being a supplement to the charter of Jersey City, do hereby, in conformity with the provisions of said act, proclaim and offer a reward of \$2,500 for the apprehension and surrender of the saud Alexander D, hamilton into the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Hullson, in this said State, that the said Hamilton may thereafter be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand at Jersey City, this lith day of February, 1874. CHARLES H. O'NEILL, Mayor.

Hamilton's example has not been lost on the

February, 1874. CHARLES H. O'NEILL, Mayor. Hamilton's example has not been lost on the community. Peter Harley, the familiar messenger boy, so long employed at the City Hall, has left for parts unknown, leaving his board bill for three mouths unpaid. When the city government passed into the hands of the commissions he was retained at the instance of Mayor O'Neill. He sold his warrants for the past three months and was heavily in debt, although his salary was fixed at \$900 a year.

Another defalcation was reported in the Finance Department of the city at nine o'clock last night, but no positive confirmation of the rumor could be obtained.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURT.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursenents and receipts of the treasury yesterday :-

Claims paid (number of warrants 47), amounting to 28,505
Pay rolls (number of warrants 46), amounting to 28,505 Total (number of warrants 93), amounting to \$459,792

BECKEPTS	255 SM 550	
From taxes of 1873 and interest	\$20,786	L
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest	19,999	п
From collection of amesaments and interest	13,938	ı
From market rents and tees	4,372	
From water rents	5,196	ш
From sewer permits	90	н
From permits to tap water pipes	18	н
From vault permits	710	ш
From licenses, Mayor's Office	49	в
From Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office	876	80
From sales of vitrified stone pipe	1,316	Г
From fees and fines, district courts	93	ь
- BANK AND THE WANTED TO SEE THE SECOND STREET	867 499	u

The Sale To-Day at Schenck's. been wittily announced as works of art, and which paint, brush and canvas can accomplish under un-favorable conditions, will be disposed of at the gal-lers of Mr. Schenck, No. 60 Liberty street. They consist, in great part, of castles on the Rhine, twi-light on the plains, sheepfolds, Italian landscapes, garden trophies, flowers, landscapes and cattle, spring-times, studies, still life, marines, sea shore sets, brooks, Indian summers and other them supposed to be selected from nature and expressed through the painter's art. We do not precisely deny that these themes were taken from natur but we venture to deny the existence, on this little earth, of nature as here represented. The reality of the universe has always been a conviction deat of the universe has always been a conviction dear to us, and we stand speechless belove a display like this, which shakes that conviction, or, at least, insinuates that that portion of the universe of which the sky and tand, the lake and sea, the shore and ocean of earth consist, is, a ter all, a very different thing from what our senses gave us information of. In the midst of this dreary display it is pleasant to observe some really gendine and excellent work, work which is to the credit of Mr. Schenck to have retained, and which causes him to still seem to possess the judgment which none but Schenck to have retained, and which causes him to still seem to possess the judgment which none but his enemies have interto questioned. Among this work are some very pleasing pictures by the late Mr. Kensett, an artist who, above aimost all his peers, had the art of putting upon canvas the passion of a dying suiset, of painting the last hour of day through all its varying moods of flery aroor and melting melancholy. "The Last Gleam" leads the list of this valuable and cherisked minority, and then follow half a dozen landscapes, sketches and studies. One picture, No. 239, is announced "Attributed to Kensett." Recently the continuation and conclusion of "Edwin Drood," purporting to have been communicated to a medium by the spirit of the late Mr. Dickens, was published. But literary appreciators remembered that Mr. Dickens had done them too much to deserve the impuiterary appreciators remembered that Mr. Dick ens had done them too much to deserve the impu

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Local Option Again Killed-The Stevens Battery To Be Soid-The Jersey City Boulevard and the Freeholders.

Local Option met with a virtual defeat in the House. A bill was introduced a short time since to apply that measure to Bloomfield, a village a few miles from Newark, in Essex county. It was accordingly referred to the Judiclary Committee, who, after some deliberation, made an adverse report. Mr. Halsey called up this report yesterday, in order that the House might have an opportunity to place itself on the record in reference to this much-agitated question. He was sustained by a vote of 45 tc 8. A discussion then commenced which consumed the forenoon session, involving the question, "Shall the report of the mmittee be concurred in ?" which resulted in the following vote:-

Table following vote:—
Yass—Mearra Adams, Albertson, Anderson, Baldwin, Carpenter, J.; Carse, Cole, Coomba, Cox, Dowdiney, Fitzgerald, Gifford, Gill, Henry, D.; Henry, T. S.; Herring, Jones, Kirk, Lindsay, Lonan, Marter, McDonnell, Mctoill, Morrow, Mutchler, Patterson, Rabe, sheeral, Skellinger, Sproul, Stiphin, Ten Broeck, Vanderbilt, Vanduersen, Vanness, Warld, Washurn, Zelinf—SS.
NAYS—Messrs Brion Budd, Carpenter, William B.; Carscallen, Conover, Doremus, Eidridge, Halsey, Henmingway, Hobart (Speaker), Hoppock, Howell, Iszard, Laugley, Magee, MeGill, McKiniey, Pope, Schenck, Smith and Young—30.

An act relative to the Stevens' Battery, introduced by Mr. McPherson, opens with the following

duced by Mr. McPherson, opens with the iollowing preamble:—

Whereas the war vessel known as the Stevens' Battery has not been and cannot be finished on what the executors of Edwin A. Stevens, deceased, have adopted and pursued, as his general plans, for the sum or \$1,00,000, nor without a large additional expenditure; and, whereas there now is and for a considerable time past has been a suit pending in the Court of Chancery of this State (originally instituted by the widow and iniant children or said deceased—the Attorney General of this State and an adult daughter of said deceased), involving for judicial decision, among other thinks, the powers, rights and duties of said executors in respect to finishing and disposing of said vessel, the rights of this State, as well as those of the widow and children of said executors in respect to finishing and disposing of said vessel, the rights of this State, as well as those of the widow and children of said executors in respect to finishing and disposing of said vessel, and the money appropriated by the will of said deceased to finish said vessel, and which separates the basin contains whereas the dam which separates the basin contains whereas the form which separates the basin contains whereas the form which separates the basin contains whereas the form of the waters of Hudson River, and other protections to said vessel, are believed to be insecure and liable to be at any time broken by the force of the waters of said river or otherwise, and great if not irreparable damage done thereby to said vessel; and while the protection and preservation of said vessel; and while the work of finishing it stopped, has been and will continue to be frapidly and largely ceteriorating in quality and value, so that, unless said vessel is disposed of at an early day it will be of but small value to any one and will be substantially wasted and lost; and whereas the interest, if any, of the heirs at law of Robert I. Stevens in and to said vessel is that of a part interest, in common with

State as a present and that the state shall not receive said vesset.

Here follow seven sections, which provide for the sale of said Stevens battery on an advertisement to be issued sixty days after the passage of this act, the proceeds to be paid into the Court of Chancery and disposed of as the Chancellor shall determine, the purchaser or purchasers to be given the privilege of using the docks whereon the Stevens battery lies for a period of one year after the purchase, for the purpose of finishing and removing said battery, and none other, A memorial accompanied this will, signed by W. W. Shippen and S. B. Dodd, executors of E. A. Stevens, praying for the passage of this act.

pastery, and none other. A memorial accompanied this will, signed by W. W. Shippen and S. B. Dord, executors of E. A. Stevens, praying for the passage of this act.

Another bill, introduced by Mr. McPherson, empowers the city of Holoken to borrow money and to issue bonds for the same to pay any indebtedness or liability existing at the time of the passage of this bill in consequence of there being not sufficient money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the same, said bonds not to be sold for less than ninety-seven per cent of their par value, and the interest on such not to exceed seven per cent. The Mayor and Common Council shalf have power by ordinance to provide by taxalton for the payment of said bonds and interest thereon as the same shall become due.

An act in relation to the admission of attorneys, solicitors and counselors who shall have resided in an adjoining State and become residents of this State, introduced by Mr. Jarrard, provides that any citizen who shall have been five years and upwards an attorney and counselior in the Supreme Court of the United States, may, on presentation of his license to the Governor and a certificate from a Justice of the Peace certificing that said Justice had been personally acquainted with him for five years, and also a certificate as to his private character, &c., shall be admitted to practice in any court of adjudication in the State. Ten years is the time fixed for counsellors residing and practising in the adjoining States to enable them to be entitled to the same privilege.

The Centennial bill in the House was postponed to next Monday evening by a vote of 22 to 21.

A determined effort is being made by the Board of Freeholders of Hudson county, through their chairman, Mr. Startup, and their counsel, Mr. Weart, to have the Jersey City Boulevard act repealed, so that the freeholders may take the construction of the same into their own hands. This new move meets with great opposition from property holders of Jersey City, who state that the pro

new move meets with great opposition from property holders of Jersey City, who state that the proposed change would cost the city \$4,000,000 additional if the freeholders undertake the work.

PROTECTION FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Demand of Citizens of the Eighth Ward for the Suppression of Vice. On the 28th of January last the HERALD published the petition of citizens of the Fifteenth ward to the Board of Education, asking the enforcement of the laws forbidding the maintenance of disorderly houses. Similar action is being taken by residents nouses. Similar action is ceing taken by residents of the Eighth ward, who allege that their children attending the public schools are in danger of corruption by contact with the loose characters who rrequent houses of inlamous character in the immediate vicinity of the schools. An appeal to the Board, signed by many respectable citizens, has been submitted for consideration at the next meeting. The following is an extract from the appeal:—

appeal:—
In so much as the suppression of these houses is of great moment to us we will, upon your application to any one of us, turnish you with witnesses and other proofs of the lates herein alleged; but in case you decline, as such Boards, to investigate and adopt the necesary measures to overpower and crust the evilseomplained of, we demand, as citizens, taxpayers and parents, that the schools be removed, at the earliest possible moment, to some locality where their immates shall be free from the contagion of the vices and depravity which now surrounds and almost overwhelms them.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY RECORD.

The Brooklyn Registrar of Vital Statistics has prepared the usual report, showing 173 deaths for the week ending February 7. The number is the same as the previous week, 5 more than the corresponding week of 1872; 82 deaths occurred ong children under the age of 5 years. Only 2 among children under the age of 5 years. Only 2 deaths during this week are chargeable to the Sixteenth ward. This is the smallest number that is recorded for two years in that ward. The Sixth ward has recorded this week 22 deaths, 11 of these belonging to the symmtic or preventable class of diseases, such as measles, scariatina, diphtheria and remittent fever. Consumption carried of 23 persons, infammation of the lungs, 14; bronchitis, 7; convulsions, 10; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 5, and smallpox. 1. Of the number 130 were natives of the United States.

ART MATTERS. CURLING BATCH AT CENTRAL PARK.

America vs. Canada.

It may be remembered that when certain experts in the ancient game of curling, from Canada, risited New York last winter, they struck terror to the hearts of the lovers of the "roaring game" in this vicinity by their dexterity and the ease with which in game after game they carried off the paim. There is some likelihood of the position of affairs being considerably altered if not entirely reversed this season. An oder from the well known "Four Brothers Club, of Canada," to send on players was at once accepted by our buriers of the "channel stones." resterday morning seven members of that club, from in this city. The team is scarcely less redoubtable than the Toronto Red Jackets, who formerly humbled the pride of our local players, or than the Hamilton curiers, who ranked among the champions of the North on that occasion. It was, therefore, with some anxiety that those interested in the honor of America sought the scene of the contest in Central Park. The preliminaries having all been arranged against the coming of the expected visitors, no time was lost before the "stones" were orought on to the lee out of their recesses, and brooms shouldered by the contestants. It may be explained that the Four Brothers Club is one of those affiliated with the Grand National Curing Club of America. At the yearly meeting of that organization a series of matenes is arranged or meduls given by the body. The last meeting was held in Toronto, and there the club whose representatives are now in this city was patted against the St. Andrew's Club of New York. The match yesterday, therefore, lay between the strangers and the sons of St. Andrew for the G. N. C. c. medal, besides having all the interest of an international contest. Play was commenced about noon, and was of the most exciting description. It is hardly necessary to tell of all the humorous aspects of the game, the broad "Dotte?" of some of the players or the mysterious technicalities of a not altogether familiar pastime. "Soop her up," "Play wi? the outside turn," "Inwicking," "outwicking," and other phrases and expressions served, by their strangeness and the entausiasm of the players, to keep alive the interest of a considerable number of onlookers. The tee was in excellent condition—that is, what is known as "keen"—and remarkably straight and level. It was impossible for the most agactous to divine the result, so equally did the scale of victory hang. From the outset it was further evident that either the Canadians present were less skiliu than the players of last winter or that our own players have greatly improved in the interim. When time was called, at nail-past dve, by the umpire, Mr. H. L. Butter, of Paterson, N. J., it was found that both sides had scored thirty-eight shois. Mr. Butter therefore declared that a double end should decide the contest. The lollowing is the score: contest in Central Park. The preliminaries having all been arranged against the coming of the

CANADIAN.

| St. ANDREW | St. A 1. A Hood 2. A. Hood. 3. T. Gibson. B. Maicom, skip... 1, D. Purdie. First Rink 0 First Rink Second Rink 3 Second Rink

The St. Andrew's Club consequently won by a majority of one shot. On the conclusion of play an adjournment was made to the casino, where the victors entertained their visitors to 'he orthodox dinner of "beei and greens," Mr. Butler presented the medal to the winning team in a few remarks, and the remainder of the evening was spent enjoyable. In the carlot teacher.

joyably, in true curier lashion.

To-uay the Canadians play the New York and Caledonian clubs, to-morrow the Burns and Thistle clubs, and on Monday they go to Paterson, where they play the Jersey City and Paterson clubs.

CUELING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1874. The curling match between the Toronto Club, of Canada, and the Caledonia Club, of Buffalo, for the Thomson Scoville Medal, came off this afternoon Torontos, 119. Time, six hours.

THE POTTER'S FIELD INQUIRY.

An Aldermanic Visit to Hart's Island How the Paupers Are Buried-The Trench System Investigated. Aldermen Koch and Gilon, of the special com-

mittee appointed to inquire into the case of Grand Master Nathaniel French, of Bermuda, who was buried in Potter's Field, yesterday resumed the investigation by visiting Hart's Island. At half-past ten o'clock the Aldermen, accompanied by James E. Morrison, Jr., Grand Deacon of this State, President Laimbeer and Warden Brennan, embarked at Twenty-sixth street, on the steamer Minnahanonck for the island. On arriving there they were introduced to Warden Dunphy, who exposed the books for the inspection of the committee, and explained the manner of preserving the records of already divulged upon this point was elicited; but it was ascertained that the only available ground owned by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction is about ten acres on the east side of the island, per year in trenches, in some cases five tiers deep, as the ground will permit. A careful record is kept in the office ov number of each body so inkept in the office of number of each body so interred, so that whenever a body is called for, a reference to its place in the trench, as compared with the number in the books, will at once enable the authorities to disenter the body named. Mr. Dunphy explained that the ground was consecrated by both the Roman Catholic and Episcopal clergymen; that the Catholics are interred in separate ground; that in no case is there any difficulty in locating any body, and there has never been a cent charged to the irlends of deceased persons for disinterment of the bodies. The following is the order of the entries in the book:—

book:—
First-Number of coffin.
Focund-Name.
Third-Age.
Fourth-Religion, if any.
Fith-Birth place.
Sixth-How long in the country.
Secenth-Date of death.
Fighth-Cause of death.
Viath-Signature of physician.
Teath-Residence, if known.
Elecenth-Hemarks.
The entry in the case of W. F. The entry in the case of Mr. French is:-"Nathan-

lel French, aged lorty-nine, native of Wales; died August 2, of delirium tremens, at the Charity Hos-pital," and the permit for burial is signed by Dr. Elisna Harris.

pital." and the permit for burial is signed by Dr. Elisian Harris.

The committee pushed their investigations towards ascertaining whether bodies could not be interred in separate graves, but the testimony taken shows that it would require about one acre per year for this purpose, so that the entire ground would be used up in two or three years from the date of the opening of Potter's Field. The trench system of burial is precisely the same as was followed in the army during the late war, and the system of keeping the records seems to be very perfect—as periect as can be, except keeping diagrams of the trenches and their occupants. It was ascertained that the Commissioners permit the removal of bodies from the trenches in the winter season, but do not in the summer, as the opening of the trench would not only subject the employes and occupants of the hospitals and industrial School, but the inhabitants of City Island, adjacent, to disease. A few separate graves were found, and among them one bearing a neat headstone, upon which was inscribed the name of a nobleman of Prussia, who died in the Charity Hospital. The inscription reads:—

CAPTAIN OSGAR VON KRAPFF.

CAPTAIN OSGAR VON KRAPFF.
Born in Prussia. Died May 15, 1870,
aged 50 years.

Warden Dunphy reports that the family of the
deceased nohleman, through the Consul, consented
to allow the body to remain in its present resting
place, but asked permission to erect the above
headstone over the grave. He stated also that
there has not been in four years an application
from the friends of persons interred in separate
graves to have the remains disinterred. An inspection was also made of the hospitals and
schools, and the committee returned to the city
about four o'clock, convinced that with the present insufficiency of ground the Commissioners
can do nothing less objectionable than bury in
trenches.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Miss Cozzens, the lady practitioner at the St. Louis Bar, will deliver a lecture on "Women as"

THE STRIKES.

The Situation Unchanged-No New Developmente.

Until yesterday late in the atternoon a policeman had been stationed at the door of Messrs. Kerbs & Speiss, cigar manufacturers, No. 37 Bowery, with the object of preventing any disturbances that might occur between the strikers and some of their fellow-operatives who have gone to work. The policeman assured a reporter of the Herald that there were some 150 hands at work. Upon inquiry the bookkeeper of the firm said he thought quiry the bookkeeper of the firm said he thought there must be some fity workmen in the shop, one-hal; of wanom were returned strikers and the remainder "outsiders." It will be remembered that on Wednesday, while the manufacturers claimed to have twenty returned hands at work, the lockouts positively asserted that they had but one man and heve women. Upon going down stairs our reporter said to the policeman:

"There are only 50, instead of 150, hands at work."

work."
"Dun' know, Cap'n. The boss told me as how there was 150 on 'em. 'Haint bin up stairs and can't say for sartin. Not seen no trouble all the hull day. Everything quiet as courting."

There were fewer of the strikers to be seen in the vicinity of the fac ory than at any previous time since the commencement of the lockout. No decisive step will be taken until aiter the meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union, to be held next Monday night.

The Capmakers' Strike. The meeting of the Capmakers' Central Union session continue so long as on other days. There was, indeed, but little to do. Employers and employed are both severely in the sulks, and each party leels that it is at last in the real tug of "bosses" must needs give in, as the spring trade "bosses" must needs give in, as the spring trade is ful upon them and they have hundreds of dozens of caps waiting to be made up for a ready market, from which manufacturers will reap a golden return. The bosses, per contra, endeavor to convince everybody that the time for making up spring goods has passed, and they are determined to sitck together in maintaining the lockout until the refractory hands shall have accepted the employers' new scale of prices. And so the thing goes on from bad to worse. The longer it endures the worse twill be for all parties. At their meeting yesterday the men passed another resolution, altiming their determination of not going to work unless their demands be fully complied with.

The lockouts are about to form a co-operative society among themselves. They intend holding a meeting on saturday in No. 79 Essex street, for the purpose of completing the organization of this new combany.

The men seem to think that the manufacturers are endeavoring to split up their organization by instinuating that it is led by ambificuous or unscrupplous men; but the operatives are certain that these, which they call vite tricks, cannot succeed.

The operators and finishers were the classes mainly instrumental in rejecting the offers from employers. These two classes of tradesmen complain more bitterly than the others that the manufacturers accepted only a few unimportant items in the strikers' schedule, while the most important articles of everyday use were cut down most unmercifully. is full upon them and they have hundreds o

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY ELECTIONS. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1874.

All the towns in St. Lawrence county have been heard from. Twenty-seven elect republican Supervisors and three elect democrats. The city of Ogdensourg elects four Supervisors in May, at the time of the charter election. WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.

A General Depression in Trade Indus-

trice Reported.

The Workingmen's Central Union met at Masonic Hail last night. The business was of a routine

character, but still interesting.

cause the private cartmen who did the work formerly had to pay from fiteen to twenty-five cents per load at the dumping ground, while the corporation need not pay anything. Now, where did this money go to? Some of the hotels, like the Fifth Avenue, paid as much as \$80 a month for carting away its garbage. The carting of this private garbage was worth \$6,000 or \$7,000 alone, below Fourteenth street, and who got all the money? He denounced the Police Board, and ridiculed the bill introduced in the Assembly for abolishing the Excise Board and incorporating it in the Police Department. As if the Police Commissioners did not get lat enough! Could they tell him where the money paid to them by hotels went to? It they would deprive the poor cartiman of his livelihood, his bread, whom would they not roo? In this very ward they had robbed four cartimen of their daily bread in this manner. If the Investigating Committee from Albany examined the books of the Street Cleaning Bureau and compared the wages paid with the sums received for wages from the Comptroller they would unearth enormous frauds. The cleaning of the streets could be done more cheaply by private contract than by a public commission. The cartmen did work; why were they not paid regularly once or twice a month? Did the Commissioners make any money by delaying the payments? He knew of an Individual who, when he had the workingmen's money, loaned it out for twenty days, and the Commissioners might do the same thing. There was no lake of money in the city treasury for paying the cartmen and ashmen directly and regularly. These poor, almost destitute, men had to come under the iron hool of tyranny called a Board of Commissioners. Last week they put the poor men to work for a day or two, but after they had toiled they would not even obtain the bare necessaries of hie. He hoped they would appoint a committee to wait on the Commissioners to ascertain if they would not return to the old prices. There were far too many foremen in the bureau and too many sinceure positions. Their wages had been deducted to enrich those who did nothing. The Police Commissioners who did nothing. The Police Commissioners who did nothing. The Police Commissioners hould only have money go to? Some of the hotels, like the Fifth Avenue, paid as much as \$80 a month for carting Mr. James Kelly called attention to the fact that for one Sunday, on which but 200 carts were out, the bureau charged \$50,000 for cleaning. This preposterous fraud could be proved by reference to a lienal of the succeeding day.

After appointing a committee to wait upon the Commissioners in order to present to them their grievances the meeting adjourned.

THE ORANGE CATHOLIC CHURCH DIF-

FIGULTY. Deep regret is felt in all religious circles in New Jersey, excepting a lew of the more bigoted ones, over the financial troubles which have befallen St.

John's Roman Catholic church in Orange, and which have culminated in its being announced for sale publicly by the Sheriff, next Tuesday, to satisfy the judgments of creditors to the amount of some \$30,000. The church is one of the hand-somest and most sustantially constructed in the BROTHERS QUARRELLING IN JERSEY.

Testerday afternoon a young man named Charles Eaton was committed to jail on the charge of committing an atrocious assault on his brother Joseph, at the corner of New York avenue and Franklin street, Jersey City It appears that the brothers have lived on very bad terms for some time past, and the dispute between them culminated in a quarrel, when Charles struck Joseph on the head with a club, inflicting a wound that may prove fatal. Coroner Reinhardt was notified, and ne committed Charles to the County Jail.

Somest and most sustantially constructed in the State, and was built under the pastorate of Rev. Father Hickey, who toiled himself size several ing the last few years over \$160,000, more than long the last few years over \$16

THE NEW DOMINION.

A Thousand Petitioners Besiege Parliament House in Victoria, British Columbia-No Violence Offered-The Decosmos Ministry Dissolved.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11, 1874. Monday afternoon citizens, numbering nearly 1,000, marched to the Parliamentary Building in an orderly manner. There was a large pol orce on hand, but no disturbance occurred. Helmeken presented a petition, passed at a meeting on Saturday, the gist of which is that this meeting deemed it inadvisable to enter into any negotiations tor capitalizing the dry dock guarantee or to borrow any money from the government until the scneme of the McKenzie Ministry for the alteration of the terms of that it is distinctly opposed to the provincial government interfering in any manner with the terms of union or agreeing to any new terms offered by the McKenzie government until they have been submitted to the people for

The application by the Ministry for a gunboat to be stationed at the government buildings was refused by the commander of the fleet.

A resolution was also sent to the city members who support the government, calling upon them to resign. The same afternoon Decosmos resigned, and has since left the city, it is said, to stand for an outside district for the Commons.

To-day Mr. Waiker, of the Decosmos Ministry, was called upon by the Governor to form a government. It is understood that he will make no changes in the

PERSONNEL OF THE CABINET. Considerable excitement still prevails.

Mr. Morton, one of the leaders in the attack on the Parliament Buildings, is out as a candidate for the Commons, and Higgins, another leader, having been threatened with arrest, publishes a card accepting the entire responsibility of the demonstra-

will be considered. The press in opposition to the general government say that nothing but dissolution will satisfy the country, and charge that the attempt to change the terms of the union was done to vitiate the railway clause.

THE COLONY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

includes Vancouver Island, within a few miles or which is San Juan, a small spot in Poget Sound, which it took the Emperor of Germany to decide whether it belonged to the United States or Great Britain. The Dominion of Canada has had many troubles since it attained a kind of independence in 1867, and among the most serious and most difficult to overcome was the positive aversion of the maritime colonies to consent to absorption in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The colony has not more than 12,000 innabitants, exclusive of Indians and Chinese, who probably amount to twice that number, but it has large resources in lisheries and mines and its geographical situation is such as to adapt it to command a large trade on the Pacific. British Columbia was visited in 1857 by at least 30,000 California miners, attracted by the reports of vast gold deposits on Frazer River; but the adventurers were sorely disappointed, and those who escaped from the intense severity of the climate were giad to get back to the United States. The vast territory is hemmed in on nearly every side, and emigrants can only reach there by passang turough the American Pacific States. Its great want has been means of active communication with Canada and, comparatively, with the world at large. The Dominion government, in order to more than 12,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Indiana

Hall last night. The business was of a routine character, but still interesting.

The Auditing Committee's report was read. It showed that the receipts for last m nth were 170 % expenses, \$60; cast on hand, \$1 65 for the committee's report was read. It showed that the receipts for last m nth were 170 % expenses, \$60; cast on hand, \$1 65 for the committee's report was read. It showed that the receipts for last m nth were 170 % expenses, \$60; cast on hand, \$1 65 for the committee's report was read. It is not the committee's report was read. It is not a committee's report was read. It is not a committee's report was read. It is not a committee's report was read. It is not repeated the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in status of the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was read. It is not repeated in the committee's report was repeated the repeated and the report of the colours state of the colours in repeated the repeated and report was reported in the committee's report was repeated the repeated and report was reported in the committee's report was reported in the committee's report was repeated the report of the local government, or repeated and report was reported in the control of the colours report of the local government, or repeated and report was reported in the control of the report of the leaf of the report of the local government of the daily of the report of the report of the local government of the daily of the

OTTAWA, Feb. 12, 1874. It is understood that Parliament will meet on or about the 18th of March.

Opening of the New Brunswick Legisla-

FREDERICTON, Feb. 12, 1874. The New Brunswick Legislature was opened today by Lieutenant Governor Tiley. After referring to the abundant harvest of the past year, the en-couraging condition of the shipping trade and every branch of productive industry, he said:-"Since the last session of the Legislature arrangements have been made with the government o the Dominion, and with Parliamentary sanction, by which the government of New Brunswick by which the government of New Brunswick is to receive from the government of Canada \$150,000 per annum, and wishout amitation of time, as an equivalent for the surrender of the export duty authorized to be collected on immber shipped from the province. This arrangement was proposed by the government of this province to the government of Canada at the time when the Treaty of Washington was under consideration by the Parliament of Canada. The papers at that time submitted to the government of the Dominion on the part of this government will be laid before you. On the completion of this arrangement the government in council by procamation brought into force the act passed by you at the last session repealing all acts imposing an export duty on lumber."

His Excellency referred to several matters of

His Excellency referred to several matters of local interest, and enumerated measures that were to receive the attention of the members, and the House adjourned.

Funeral of the Late Right Rev. Joseph E. B. Guigues, Bishop of Ottaws. OTTAWA, Feb. 12, 1874.

The funeral of the late Right Rev. Joseph Engene Bruno Guigues, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Ottawa, took place this morning with imposing ceremonies. The procession in-cluded various national and religious societies, cluded various national and religious societies, members of the Cabinet, Municipal Council, County Council, the different professions and an ammense number of prominent citizens of all religious denominations. The body, in a sitting posture, was dressed in full episcopal robes, and carried by eight priests in an open bler. Ten bands of music performed tuneral dirges. Stores were closed and many of them draped in mourning. A vast concourse of people from the city and surrounding country witnessed the ceremonies.

Nova Scotia Affairs.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12, 1874. The local Legislature of Nova Scotta will meet on the 12th prox. The Halifax Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions in favor of a repeal of the stamp duty and a reduction of the duty on sugar and molasses. The majority in the Newfound-land government is but one, consisting of the Speaker's vote.

TRIAL OF A MAINE MURDERER.

LEWISTON, Pet. 12, 1574. The trial of Lowell for the murder of his wife was resumed this morning. Mrs. Clark, who helped to make the dress found with the remains, identified it as belonging to Mrs. Lovell and also testified to difficulties between Lovell and also testified to difficulties between Lovell and also wife, and that on one occasion he locked her up in his room. Some articles of jeweiry found in possession of Lowell after his arrest were also identified as belonging to his wife. Mrs. Sarah E. Barton, mother of Mrs. Lowell, testified to the marriage of her daugnter to Lowell about seven years are.